

# DOCTOR CLARK MAKES EXHAUSTIVE REVIEW OF WHOLE SITUATION

## Hawaii Workmen Better Off Than In Most Tropical Countries, But Organization of Rural Industry Depends on Character of People: Japanese Cannot Be Thoroughly Americanized Until the Third Generation

(Continued from last issue.)

The pineapple plantations and canneries are not financed and controlled by factors, or agencies, as is the case with sugar plantations and mills, although most of the packing companies have intimate business connections with particular distributing houses on the mainland, to whom they look for sales and for current financing. One sugar factory company in Honolulu represents two canneries on other islands. The nine leading companies are associated in the Hawaiian Pineapple Packers' Association, whose first purpose was joint advertising. Gradually the association has assumed other functions, such as pest control and field experiments. It seems not to have been successful in standardizing market agreements. Some cooperation occurs between pineapple planters and sugar planters, mainly in the study of soils and plant diseases, but the two industries have fewer points of contact than might be supposed.

At least one cannery in Honolulu imported part of the sugar for its 1915 pack from Mexico. Canners recruit labor abroad, but draw their workers mainly from sugar plantations. This might benefit, rather than harm the sugar people if the maximum demand for labor in one industry came at a time when there was a surplus of employees in the other; but though the height of the cane and that of the pineapple harvest do not exactly coincide, the periods of greatest activity overlap, and sometimes cause a temporary labor shortage.

**Capital Advanced To Grower**  
Small farming in the sugar and pineapple industries is treated at much length. Doctor Clark says that most small planters are merely contractors who assume two or three risks instead of the one risk assumed by the profit sharers. Both are dependent on the plantation companies for their working capital. The employer, he says: "Whether the planter be an oriental laborer, virtually or actually on the payroll of the plantation, or a real American farmer, his dependence upon the mill company is almost equally great. The company usually advances capital in the form of plowing, seed cane, fertilizer, store supplies, and perhaps wages to hired laborers, to enable the planter to make his crop, and in order to secure itself for this investment inserts in its contract with the farmer a clause giving it free entry to the land to preserve and cultivate the crop if necessary, and to harvest it upon maturity."

No white American farmers and but few of the Hawaiians engaged in cane raising perform manual labor themselves. The employer, he says: "Whether the planter be an oriental laborer, virtually or actually on the payroll of the plantation, or a real American farmer, his dependence upon the mill company is almost equally great. The company usually advances capital in the form of plowing, seed cane, fertilizer, store supplies, and perhaps wages to hired laborers, to enable the planter to make his crop, and in order to secure itself for this investment inserts in its contract with the farmer a clause giving it free entry to the land to preserve and cultivate the crop if necessary, and to harvest it upon maturity."

**Land Laws Mentioned**  
For this reason the attempt that has been made to model the land laws of Hawaii upon those of the mainland is mistaken; for it is trying to apply a system successful under one set of conditions to a country where very different conditions prevail. Even in Texas and California, where land originally was divided into vast private grants, the judgment of white settlers has forced the subdivision of these large holdings into small farms, because the latter are more profitable.

On the other hand, in Hawaii, where the native kings took many precautions to protect the thousands of small native holdings to which fee simple titles were given by the land laws of 1848, small holdings have been absorbed by big corporations and large individual owners. A few years ago twenty-five new homesteads were carved out of some valuable cane lands that had been leased for several years to a sugar plantation in southwestern Hawaii. Americans and natives took up the eighteen of these that already were planted in cane, while the seven others, unoccupied, were not applied for. Although, as is mentioned, the present 'homestead' law prohibits the selling or leasing of homesteads to a corporation or an alien, it allows the transfer of eighty acres of homestead land to a citizen. Sixteen of the eighteen homesteads in question have already been sold to men controlling the stock of the plantation of which they formerly were a part. The effect of the law has been to deprive the people of the Territory of the rental from the land when leased to the plantation, in order that a few speculators might profit individually.

**Corporations Greatest Owners**  
After paying his respects to the homestead law of 1910, which he shows is rapidly alienating the public lands without compensating advantages to the people, Doctor Clark takes up the citizenship and school problems, and the growing financial interest of Orientals in Hawaii.

Speaking of the displacement of whites by Asiatics he says while there is no probability of Asiatic domination Orientals are becoming permanently established. Seventy per cent of the taxable wealth of Hawaii is owned by corporations, thirteen per cent by Anglo-Saxon individuals, eight and six tenths per cent by Hawaiians, two and four tenths per cent by Chinese, two and five tenths per cent by Portuguese and Spanish and two and two tenths per cent by Japanese. Then Doctor Clark says:

"Economic competition does not account for the displacement of whites by Asiatics so much as racial repulsion. Both races instinctively withdraw from each other in response to impulses that are hard to analyze. Nevertheless these age-old barriers between the West and the East should not blind us to the rights acquired by oriental residents in Hawaii. They came at the invitation of the former Government and were there when we took the country, or have come with our consent since it was in our possession."

**Japanese Control Fisheries**  
We have by our laws changed them from indentured laborers, who might be deported at our behest, into life residents and fathers of future citizens. Unless we abolish representative government in Hawaii, their children, mostly Japanese, will soon be able if they are so disposed to dominate the country politically. We shall then have the choice of either denying our most typical institutions to one of our own territories, or of giving over the control of one of our most important

over-seen military possessions into the hands of an Asiatic voting population. Moreover the political influence of these people, whose Americanization is still in question, will be reinforced by their growing economic influence. The Japanese have continuously for many years extended their business activities, beginning with the sugar industry, until they are well entrenched in many lines of commerce and manufacturing. They control the local fisheries, and their vessels conduct our trade with the Orient and South America.

No legal barriers stand in the way of preventing their eventually acquiring a large influence in the sugar and pineapple industries, in both of which they already have made a beginning. Japanese born in Hawaii, but, in many cases, reared and educated entirely in Japan, are acquiring homesteads. As cases of small holdings they are rapidly forming the beginnings of a local majority. No far future results are predictable from present tendencies. The Japanese bid fair to become owners of a large fraction of the arable land in the islands not directly cultivated by corporations.

**Homesteads Mentioned**  
A few years ago one could enumerate the occupations of the Orientals entering for the first time and could observe the rate at which they were driving other nationalities out of particular employments. This competition still goes on, especially in the mechanical trades, but it is not as novel or as conspicuous as formerly. Perhaps it does not tend to drive American Hawaiian workmen by such a wide margin as when they were new comers and before they had the family expenses of a settled population.

Citizen mechanics protest against the federal government's employing Orientals on public works. The territorial government employs a few mechanics, but it is not as novel or as conspicuous as formerly. Perhaps it does not tend to drive American Hawaiian workmen by such a wide margin as when they were new comers and before they had the family expenses of a settled population.

The water rights of the Islands constitute a patrimony of the people which should never have been alienated. Water is one of the component parts of a farm is quite as essential as land. It is unfortunate that all the water sources in the Islands are not owned and administered by the government.

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So long as private companies control the water, supplying any district outside of being settled by small farmers, there will be quarrels and bickerings over water rights and water wrongs in that district. The individual ownership of water rights is incompatible with the development of small farming. Before large rural citizen population can be created in Hawaii this question must be agitated and fought out until rigid public regulation or outright public ownership is secured. A well-planned scheme for utilizing all the government-owned water supplies that can be made available on irrigation and a definite policy for controlling all water rights would greatly encourage independent farming.

We may view labor conditions in Hawaii under two aspects. If we regard them solely as present conditions of employment, as a topic exhausted when we have tabulated wages and earnings, hours of labor, industrial accidents, and other matters pertaining to the present condition of laborers, the subject might be closed with a reference to the tables in this report.

The tables show, considering the kind of labor used, the service it renders and the history of the laboring population of the Islands, a satisfactory degree of progress.

In contrast with most tropical countries the people who control the industries of Hawaii make their home in the country and take a neighborhood interest in the welfare of those who work for them. But if we view labor conditions in Hawaii as primarily important because they will determine the political future of the country as a whole, the other questions of immigration and race control, of land and water policies, and the civic development logically parts of the subject from the standpoint of our national interest in Hawaii, which gives occasion to the law calling for this report, then the questions in relation to which labor conditions are to be considered are of a different nature.

From this broader viewpoint the mere fact of a resident laboring population, the fostering of industries other than sugar making, the rise of a middle class derived from the people who work with their hands, and the increase in small holdings, are all hopeful symptoms of progress toward a true civic community, organized to secure the welfare of all its members. The federal government, in every policy affecting the Territory, should strive to foster such a community.

The remaining one hundred pages of Doctor Clark's report are purely statistical.

**ALLEGED HOTEL BEAT ACCUSED OF LARCENY**  
George Wilson learned to his sorrow last night that it does not pay to beat a board bill. His alleged experiment landed him in the jail where he will have time to prepare a satisfactory story to tell Judge Monserat when he faces a dual charge of defrauding and larceny. In addition to refusing to satisfy his landlady every week with currency of the country for his keep, Wilson also is charged with stealing a bicycle which he found without an owner in the vicinity of the fishmarket.

**MRS. WILLIAM SMITH**  
Following an illness of several months, Mrs. William Smith died at her home in Lahaina, Maui, last Sunday and was buried on Monday. Several months ago she gave birth to twin daughters. One of the babies died a few days before her mother and the other is reported very ill and not likely to live long. Mrs. Smith was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Pratt of Paia, Maui.

**TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY**  
Take LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Tablets). Druggists refund money if it fails to cure. The signature of E. W. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by the PAKIS MEDICINE CO., St. Louis, U. S. A.

government should be required to repay their passage money if they leave the Territory for the mainland within three years.

No reference has been made to promoting immigration from the Pacific Coast, because the extent and success of such immigration depend upon other lines of policy, which must precede such American settlement. There are now two or three white homestead communities in the Islands, and there have been others in the past. Some of the earlier homesteaders have become wealthy men, developing into large planters. Others have become discouraged and have left the country to go into other occupations. Comparatively few have remained small farmers.

No race north bringing to the Islands will be content to remain permanently with its only prospect a life lived at the end of a plantation fence. Opportunity must be given those who save money to buy small farms. The recent homestead policy is not a success. The Territory ought not to alienate valuable cane lands already under high cultivation for the profit of a few speculators and at the expense of all the people. There is no more justification for this than there would be for New York to subdivide Central Park and raffish it off for a fraction of its value to a few lucky ticket holders.

Unimproved lands, however, should be homesteaded under conditions that will make it possible and necessary for the homesteader to reside on his land and to cultivate it successfully. Public cane lands might be leased to citizens not connected with plantations and having enough capital to operate their holdings independently in fruits, large enough to support an ambitious citizen-rental farm, and on condition of such leases might be that only citizen labor should be employed on the land.

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## Honolulu Wholesale Produce Market

Butter and Eggs		Poultry	
Island butter, lb. cartons	30 to 40	Young roosters, lb.	23 to 40
Eggs, select doz.	55	Hens, lb.	26 to 28
Eggs, No. 1, doz.	52	Turkeys, lb.	40
Eggs, No. 2, doz.	50 to 55	Ducks, Muscovy, lb.	25 to 27
Eggs, duck	40	Ducks, Pekin, lb.	25 to 27
		Ducks, Hawn, doz.	6.50 to 7.00

Vegetables and Produce		Peanuts	
Beans, string, green, lb.	0.34 to 0.4	Peanuts, small, lb.	0.4
Beans, string, wax, lb.	0.4 to 0.5	Peanuts, large, lb.	0.2
Beans, Lima in pod, lb.	0.34 to 0.4	Green peppers, Bell, lb.	0.4 to 0.7
Beans, dry		Green peppers, Chili, lb.	0.45
Beans, Mani Red, cwt.	5.25 to 5.55	Potatoes, Id., Irish, cwt.	1.50 to 1.60
Beans, calico, cwt.	5.00	Potatoes, sweet, cwt.	1.00 to 1.50
Beans, small white, cwt.	8.00	Onions, Bermuda	0.21 to 0.3
Beets, doz. bunches	30	Taro, cwt.	50 to 75
Beets, doz. bunches	40	Taro, bunch	15
Cabbages, cwt.	2.50 to 3.00	Tomatoes, lb.	0.5 to 0.6
Corn, doz.	2.00 to 2.25	Green peas, lb.	10
Corn, Haw., sm. yel.	43.00 to 45.00	Cucumbers, doz.	0.25 to 0.30
Corn, Haw., lg. yel.	41.00 to 43.00	Pumpkins, lb.	0.12 to 0.2
Rice, Japanese seed, cwt.	3.70		
Rice, Hawn, cwt.	4.00		

Fruit		LIVESTOCK	
Alligator pears, doz.	20 to 25	Sheep, 100 lbs. and over	0.9 to 1.0
Hanauas, bunch, Chinese	20 to 30		
Hanauas, bunch, cooking	1.00 to 1.25		
Breadfruit, doz. (none in market)			
Figs, 100	1.00		
Grapes, Isabella, lb.	0.9 to 1.0		

DRESSED MEATS		HIDES (Wet-salted)	
Beef, lb.	11 to 13	Goat, white, each	10 to 30
Pork, lb.	12 to 15		
Steer, No. 1, lb.	15 to 16		
Steer, No. 2, lb.	14 to 15		
Kips, lb.	15 to 16		

The following are quotations on feed, f.o.b. Honolulu:		WEEKLY MARKET LETTER	
Corn, sm. yel., ton	48.00	Oats, ton	42.00
Corn, large yel., ton	46.00	Wheat, ton	48.00 to 50.00
Corn, cracked, ton	47.50 to 48.00	Middlings, ton	44.00 to 45.00
Barley, ton	37.00 to 38.00	Hay, wheat, ton	28.00 to 32.00
Sorghum, ton	48.00 to 49.00	Hay, alfalfa, ton	29.00 to 30.00

The Territorial Marketing Division is under supervision of the U. S. Export Station, and is the service of all districts of the Territory. Any producer, which farmers may send to the Marketing Division is sold at the best obtainable price. A marketing charge of five per cent is made. It is highly desirable that farmers notify the Marketing Division what and how much produce they have for sale and about when it will be ready to ship. For shipping mark of the Division is T. M. D. Letter address: Honolulu, P. O. box 1837. Salesroom, Vaikiki corner Maunakea and Queen streets. Telephone 1810. Wireless address, TERMARK.

Island eggs made the first advance in several weeks and are now selling for 55 cents a dozen. The supply does not equal the demand even at this price. Muscovy ducks are still very plentiful and unless they are sold soon the price is likely to drop lower.

Island potatoes received now are not as good as those which first came to the market and the price has dropped to \$1.50 and \$1.60. Pumpkins have made a slight advance.

The Division can now handle several head of good fat hogs weighing between 150 and 200 pounds per checker, also some heavier stock at cheaper prices. The Division would also like to hear from any producer having mutton for sale.

There have been very few changes in the feed prices during the week and most of these that have been made, however, have increased the cost to the users. The demand for small island corn is still very good and even the large corn is bringing excellent prices.

During the past several months the Division has been having considerable trouble paying consignors promptly for produce sold, due to losses incurred in trying to relieve the small pineapple growers last year. This trouble has now been overcome and consignors can expect to get their returns promptly by the 10th and not later than the 15th of the month following the date of sale. With this assurance of prompt return it is expected that the number of consignors and the gross sales will be greatly increased in the near future. Even with the slow returns which the business of the small farmer has incurred rapidly. The present month promises to be the best in the history of the Division. Very truly yours, A. T. LONGLEY, Marketing Superintendent.

**CHEMISTS APPROVE IRON SPRAY FOR PINEAPPLES**  
After inspecting chemist M. O. Johnson's pineapple experiments at Wahiawa last Thursday in company with a party of pineapple and fertilizer chemists, C. G. Owen stated that the work is undoubtedly of the highest practical value. "A more striking demonstration could not have been arranged. There are two fields side by side, the one sprayed with iron solution, the other unsprayed. The sprayed field is green and thrifty with enormous ripe pineapples. The other untreated field has not given a return of ten dollars per acre."

The Hawaiian Fertilizer Company, which Mr. Owen represents, has laid a big stock of the required chemicals and is preparing advertising literature to make Mr. Johnson's discovery of the widest practical use to all who have unguessed infested lands whereon they could grow this crop.

**A RECENT DISCOVERY**  
Recent experiments at Johns Hopkins University have apparently proved that the breeding period of animals can be extended by feeding them the anterior lobe of the pituitary gland. The posterior lobe fed to animals had the opposite effect. The pituitary gland is located in the cranium, and it is only recently that its function has been discovered.

**A FORMALINE SUBSTITUTE**  
A solution of permanganate of potash at the rate of half an ounce to three gallons of water has been found to be as effective as formaline for treating seeds to kill fungus spores. It is also much cheaper than formaline and less disagreeable to handle. However, it must be remembered that permanganate is a powerful caustic.

**FEEDING BABY CHICKS**  
In a recent baby chick feeding experiment at North Carolina experiment station five tests indicated that the best results are obtained where the newly hatched chicks are given nothing to eat for the first seven or ten hours. They were then given nothing but buttermilk to drink for the next twenty-four hours. On the fifth day give them two night feeds of cornmeal with milk. Chicks fed in this way grew faster, were stronger and less subject to disease than any others.

**'HOGGING-OFF' CROPS**  
"Hogging off" legumes like cowpeas and vetches is practiced on a large scale in the Southern States. The forage is grown as for hay but instead of being cut, hogs are penned in on the field with movable hurdles. The finest quality of bacon pork can be produced at low cost in this way.

**SOME EGG LORE**  
Missouri experiment station has found that strain is more important than breed with laying fowls. Contrary to popular belief the heaviest layers are the lightest colored. The hens that laid the most eggs in a recent 'egg-laying contest' consumed the smallest amount of feed. The color and markings of the hen have nothing to do with egg production. Large birds do not necessarily lay large eggs, which is another popular fallacy.

**SUPPLIED BY ALL CHEMISTS**  
Physicians prescribe Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy because it relieves cramps in the stomach and intestinal pains quicker than any preparation they can compound. It can be bought from any chemist. A bottle will keep for years and no family is complete without it. For sale by all dealers. Remond Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for Hawaii.

## ENGINEERS ASK \$1200 FOR WORK ON NUUANU DAM

Loan Fund Receives Bills of \$250 Each From Experts Who Examined Structure

MEMBERS GET DIZZY WHEN 'HIT' IN EYE

Chairman Forbes Will Write Note To Board Telling What Real Understanding Was

Whether the Hillebrand Glen project should be completed or whether better sewage systems and better water facilities should be provided for the poorer sections of Honolulu, were two subjects that came up for heated discussion before the loan fund commission yesterday.

The verbal warfare was launched when five bills of \$250 each were presented by the five civil engineers who were appointed a special committee by the Oahu Loan Fund Commission to investigate the condition of the Nuuanu reservoir dam. The aggregate bill of \$1200 came as a surprise to the members of the commission as it was understood by some of them at least that the engineers would give their time and skill without hope of compensation.

**Forbes Will Record Views**  
Chairman Forbes when he threw the envelope bills on the table remarked: "At the meeting when we appointed the engineer committee, Howard, Taylor and Lord were there, as I remember, and we stated their acceptance would be in the interests of the people and that they were to serve without pay. I would like to write a letter to the commission giving the details of that meeting."

He was told to prepare the communication which probably will come up for discussion along with the disputed bills at the next meeting of the commission.

The engineers who served on the committee which reported that the Nuuanu dam was sound and in good condition are Francis B. Smith, chairman; Marston Campbell, B. F. Howard, E. J. Lord and Carl B. Andrews. **Charge Considered Moderate**

Marston is reported to have said that he considered \$250 moderate for his professional time in making the investigation. Commissioner A. D. Castro, however, stated that he was positive that it was understood that the engineers were to serve without pay.

"The letter of acceptance sent them, however, does not make it clear whether they were to be paid or not," he said.

It was at this juncture that Chairman Forbes threw a bomb at the Hillebrand Glen project.

"I do not believe this project can be put through for less than \$30,000, though the estimate is only \$20,000. The fall road would have to be fenced and ditched to prevent polluted water from running into Reservoir No. 4. The question of providing more sewers and water mains for the poor people of our city is just as worthy of consideration as is the Hillebrand Glen project. I am in favor of all our citizens enjoying the benefits that come from taxation."

**Abandonment Objected To**  
Exception to the abandonment of the Hillebrand Glen work, however, was taken by Fred G. Kirehoff, engineer on the commission, who declared that he city was sorely in need of more electric lights and that the Hillebrand Glen plant would generate enough electricity to operate the Kakaako sewage pumping station. The answer of Forbes was that it would be cheaper for the city to purchase its electric power from the Hawaiian Electric Company. He stated that the Kakaako plan had cost more than fifty per cent of the estimated cost and that he believed the Hillebrand Glen work would run as much in excess of its contemplated cost before completion.

The Honolulu Iron Works was awarded the contract for furnishing the cast iron pipe and galvanized iron water main for the Manoa Valley water main extension. It will require ninety days to deliver the pipe and the firm's bid was \$48,377. The bid of H. H. Hekel & Company, the only other bidder, was \$48,910.

On September 3 the commission will have for a personal inspection on the ground of the Hillebrand Glen project.

**PREMIER OKUMA MAY ORGANIZE NEW PARTY**  
(Special Cablegram to Hawaii Shipper)

TOKIO, August 25.—For several weeks Minister of Education Tanaka and supporters of Premier Okuma have been cooperating with the Doshu Kai, Chusei Kai and several other smaller political organizations to form one party under the leadership of Marquis Okuma. The members of the Doshu Kai headed by Foreign Minister Kato announced today that they will join with the new body if Premier Okuma will consent to organize a Kato cabinet after the premier's resignation. This suggestion was strongly supported by the Okuma adherents.